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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENTAL CONSULTING ARCHEOLOGIST

FINAL CURATORIAL REGULATION

Editors' Note:

In anticipation of the publication of the final curatorial regulation, we asked Michele C. Aubry, author of the regulation, to prepare this article. At the time this issue of the Federal Archeology REPORT went to press in December 1989, the final regulation had not yet been approved by the Department of the Interior and the Office of Management and Budget. We anticipate its approval and publication in the Federal Register by March 1990.

The National Park Service has prepared the final version of the regulation entitled Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archeological Collections. The curatorial regulation, which is being issued under the authority of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, will appear as **36 CFR Part 79** in the Code of Federal Regulations.

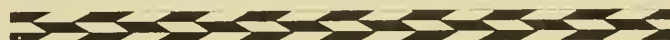
The regulation establishes procedures and guidelines to be followed by Federal agencies to manage and preserve prehistoric and historic artifacts, other materials, and associated records recovered in conjunction with their projects and programs. Of primary importance to Federal agencies and repositories alike, one section of the regulation establishes standards that are used to evaluate a repository's capability to provide adequate long-term curatorial services for a particular collection. Other sections of the regulation list methods that are used to obtain and pay for curatorial services. One section of the rule identifies terms and conditions that are included in contracts, memoranda, and agreements for curatorial services. Another section of the rule establishes parameters under which collections are to be made accessible and available for scientific, educational, and religious uses. The rule also requires

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

NORTH PACIFIC DIVISION CURATION FACILITY

Federal agencies face a massive artifact curation problem. As a result of cultural resources management projects, millions of artifacts have been recovered that require not only proper long-term storage but availability for scholarly research. The Portland District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers confronted this situation in a positive fashion. After determining that regional museums lacked the capability to provide cost-effective, long-term curation for large collections and that other districts within the Corps' North Pacific Division (NPD) faced similar problems, the Portland District staff proposed development of a Division-wide curation facility.

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A NATIONAL STRATEGY for FEDERAL ARCHEOLOGY

Progress in Federal archeology, broadly defined to include the archeological activities of land managing agencies, agencies that provide funding for or undertake development activities, and agencies that regulate development, would benefit from the identification of a list of broad areas for intensified, concerted activity. Such a list of common concerns should be used to describe and focus Federal archeological preservation, interpretation, and management by presenting in a short, understandable format the major archeological challenges confronting Federal agencies. It could be used within agencies/departments/bureaus to argue for the resources necessary to meet these challenges more effectively.

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CURATION FACILITY

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Pursuant to statutory requirements and standards set forth in Corps and other Federal guidance, the NPD Curation Facility stores and maintains cultural resources collections and their associated records for future scientific research. Until the completion of this facility, NPD districts' collections were kept in regional repositories, usually associated with academic institutions. The immediate impetus for a Corps curation facility stemmed from recovery of archeological materials at site 45SA11 at North Bonneville, WA. The site contained a major Indian village visited by Lewis and Clark during 1805-1806. Construction of the second powerhouse in the Bonneville Lock and Dam project necessitated archeological excavations, which took place between 1977-1979.

In January 1985, Portland District cultural resources staff within the Planning Division began curating the prehistoric and historic artifacts and samples recovered from 45SA11. The massive collection totaled about 500,000 items. Categories of materials included stone, wood, bone, metal, glass, leather, cloth, floral and faunal remains, and charcoal and soil samples.

Prior to long-term storage, the materials received initial treatment conducted by professional curators and conservationists. Nonperishable items were inventoried, cleaned and packaged. Perishable artifacts, samples, and documents were stabilized. Before final curation in an appropriate facility possessing proper security, climate controls, fire protection, and lighting, the entire collection was catalogued to insure ready accessibility for scientific research. The collection was organized by major material categories and then subcategorized according to artifact type and excavation unit. To assist researchers in use of the collection, two separate computer programs were created to access the database of about 180,000 catalogue items. All this work was completed over a 2 1/2 year period.

During the initial curation, the Portland District staff members realized that they had a potential crisis over the long-term storage and care of their ever-increasing collection of cultural resources. Lacking feasible, cost-effective alternatives, they looked to program resources to deal with the identified needs. At this point the auditorium building on the Bonneville Lock and Dam

Project became available as a possible solution to the problem. Constructed as a part of the Bonneville project in 1934, the one-story brick building contained a full basement suitable for conversion to a curation facility. It was additionally attractive because in 1987 the auditorium became part of the Bonneville Historic District, designated a National Historic Landmark. Use of the Bonneville Auditorium as a curation facility helped satisfy the Federal agency's responsibility to preserve and use significant historic buildings "to the maximum extent feasible."

Drawing on the advice of experts in the fields of curation and collections management, the Corps incorporated state-of-the-art components into the design of the NPD Curation Facility. Almost 3,200 square feet of the basement were renovated into three secure rooms. The mechanical and electrical systems were upgraded. One room is a general storage area, another provides climate controlled conditions, and the third serves as a research area. Both storage areas feature quality, high density, mobile storage units consisting of 3,352 linear feet of open shelving and 576 storage drawers.

The facility furnishes efficient space for existing and future collections. There is allowance for organized storage and retrieval with full accessibility in locating and retrieving items. The facility can be expanded, with the option of changing the design or configuration of the system if the need arises. A computer located in the research room is dedicated to collections support and access using system-specific catalogs.

While the curation facility was established as an NPD entity, Portland District has operational responsibility for it. Operations and District coordination are governed by a manual and a memorandum of agreement. Day-to-day operations are conducted by Bonneville Park Rangers who have received training in collection care and management. Portland District cultural resource specialists, with professional expertise in archeology and history appropriate to the collections and associated records, provide guidance to the Park Rangers in their collections duties. All requests for collection use must be approved by the District cultural resources staff.

For further information on the NPD facility and Portland District cultural resources programs, contact **William Willingham, historian, NPPPD-NR, P.O. Box 2946, Portland, OR 97208; telephone (503) 221-6097.**



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Collection storage area, Western Archeological and Conservation Center, Tucson, AZ. (NPS photo)

that collections be inspected and inventoried periodically, and that repositories be inspected periodically.

The rule applies to preexisting and new archeological collections excavated or removed under the authority of the Antiquities Act, the Reservoir Salvage Act, section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA). Such collections generally include those that are the result of a survey, excavation, or other study of prehistoric or historic resources in connection with a Federal action, assistance, license, or permit. However, the rule is not to be applied in a manner that would breach material terms and conditions in any preexisting Federal contract, grant, license, or permit.

Collections recovered under the Antiquities Act remain subject to that Act, its implementing regulation (43 CFR Part 3), and the terms and conditions of the pertinent Antiquities Act permit. In addition, collections recovered under ARPA remain subject to that Act, its uniform regulations (43 CFR Part 7, 36 CFR Part 296, 18 CFR Part 1312, 32 CFR Part 229), and the terms and conditions of the pertinent ARPA permit. However, the repository named in any Antiquities Act or ARPA permit must meet the standards set forth in the curatorial regulation.

The curatorial regulation calls for Federal agencies to review and evaluate the level of care being given to preexisting collections. If the care is inadequate, Federal agencies may either remove collections from deficient repositories or work with repositories and other appropriate parties to identify actions and funds needed

to eliminate the deficiencies. In some cases it may not be possible to make necessary improvements immediately. If so, the repository, the Federal agency and other appropriate parties should develop an agreement that will provide for necessary improvements during a reasonable period of time. The agreement should include a schedule within which the actions are to be completed. The time frame will vary from case to case depending on the nature of the actions and the anticipated funding sources.

Material remains from Indian lands generally are the property of the Indian landowner or the Indian Tribe having jurisdiction over the land. However, when materials are removed in conjunction with a Federal project or program, the data (i.e., the associated records) generated are the property of the U.S. Government and are subject to the curatorial rule. As required by ARPA, the disposition of collections from Indian lands is subject to the consent of the Indian landowner and the Indian Tribe having jurisdiction over the land.

REPOSITORY QUALIFICATIONS

Under the rule, a repository is evaluated as being capable of providing adequate long-term curatorial services for a particular collection when it is able to do the following, as appropriate to the nature and content of the collection:

- (1) **Accession, label, catalog, store, maintain, inventory, and conserve** the collection on a long-term basis using professional museum and archival practices;
- (2) **Maintain** complete and accurate records on the collection;
- (3) **Provide** requisite facilities, equipment, and space in the physical plant to properly store, study, and **conserve** the collection;
- (4) **Keep** the collection under physically secure conditions within storage, laboratory, study, and any exhibition areas;
- (5) **Require** staff and any consultants who are responsible for managing and preserving the collection to be qualified museum professionals;
- (6) **Handle, store, clean, conserve, and exhibit** the collection in a manner that is appropriate, protects objects from breakage and possible deterioration, and preserves data that may be studied in the future;

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FINAL CURATORIAL REGULATION

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(7) **Store** site forms, field notes, artifact inventory lists, computer disks and tapes, catalog forms, and a copy of the final archeological report in a manner that will protect them from theft and fire;

(8) **Inspect** the collection periodically for possible deterioration and damage, and perform only those actions as are absolutely necessary to stabilize the collection and rid it of any agents of deterioration;

(9) **Conduct** inventories periodically to verify the location of the material remains, associated records and any other federally-owned property (e.g., exhibit cases) furnished to the repository; and

(10) **Provide** access to the collection for appropriate scientific, educational, and religious uses.

CURATORIAL SERVICES

The regulation identifies a variety of methods that are used by Federal agencies to obtain needed curatorial services. The National Park Service maintains the majority of its collections in its own parks, museums, and archeological centers. Several other Federal agencies, primarily land management ones, also operate their own repositories.

Another method commonly used by Federal agencies is to enter into a contract or purchase order with a repository for curatorial services. This type of arrangement generally is used in conjunction with development and construction projects. Other commonly used methods include entering into a cooperative agreement, a memorandum of understanding, a memorandum of agreement or other agreement with a State, local or Indian tribal repository, a university, museum or other scientific or educational institution that operates or manages a repository. On occasion, a Federal agency may enter into an agreement with another Federal agency for curatorial services, or transfer a collection to another Federal agency for preservation.

Finally, collections excavated from public and Indian lands under Antiquities Act and ARPA permits ordinarily are deposited in repositories as a condition to the issuance of the permit.

FUNDING CURATORIAL SERVICES

The regulation identifies three primary means of funding curatorial services. First, Federal agencies may fund a wide variety of curatorial activities from annual appropriations by the Congress, subject to any agency specific statutory authorities or limitations. Activities that may be funded from annual appropriations include, but are not limited to:

(1) **Purchasing, constructing, leasing, renovating, upgrading, expanding, operating, and maintaining** a repository;

(2) **Entering into and maintaining** contracts, memoranda, and agreements with a repository for curatorial services;

(3) **Reimbursing** a grantee for curatorial costs paid by the grantee as a part of a grant project;

(4) **Reimbursing** a State agency for curatorial costs paid by the State agency to carry out historic preservation responsibilities of a Federal agency;

(5) **Conducting** periodic inspections and inventories of collections, and periodic inspections of repositories;

(6) **Assisting** deficient repositories in acquiring the capability to house federally-owned and administered collections; and

(7) **Removing** collections from deficient repositories.

Funds to initially process, catalog and accession collections ordinarily would be included in project planning and data recovery budgets, while funds to store, inspect, inventory, maintain, and conserve collections would be contained in annual operating budgets.

Second, for federally licensed and permitted projects and programs, Federal agencies may charge recipients of licenses and permits reasonable costs for curatorial activities associated with identification, evaluation, and data recovery activities as a condition to the issuance of a license or permit.

Third, repositories may provide curatorial services at no cost to the U.S. Government. This frequently occurs when collections are excavated from public and Indian lands under Antiquities Act and ARPA permits. It also occurs when a repository provides such services as a public service or as a means of ensuring direct access to a collection for long-term study and use.

REPORT

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

CURATORIAL TRAINING

The National Park Service offers a training course in "Curatorial Methods" on an annual basis. The two-week course is designed to provide beginning curators with the basic knowledge and skills essential to the care of museum collections. Topics covered include the scope of collections, museum ethics, museum records, museum storage, preventive conservation, museum security, emergency planning, collections management planning, programming, and funding. While the course is designed for National Park Service staff, a limited number of openings are available to staff in other Federal agencies and the private sector who have curatorial responsibilities. The cost of the course is \$500 for tuition plus dormitory fees (approximately \$200), travel, and meals. The course generally is taught at the Stephen T. Mather Employee Development Center in Harpers Ferry, WV. To receive an announcement on the course, write to the **Curatorial Methods Course Coordinator, National Park Service, Stephen T. Mather Employee Development Center, P.O. Box 77, Harpers Ferry, WV 25425-0077; telephone (304) 535-6371.**

CURATORIAL PUBLICATIONS

The National Park Service has two curatorial publications, Conserve O Grams and the Museum Handbook, that may be helpful to other Federal agencies and repositories.

Conserve O Grams are brief, technical leaflets with up-to-date, detailed instructions for National Park Service staff on museum collection preservation required in routine curatorial work. The leaflets are

designed for both experienced and inexperienced staff who are responsible for the care of museum collections. Currently, there are over 80 titles in print on such topics as collection management, security, curatorial health and safety, agents of deterioration, general storage conditions, ethnology, archeological specimens, furniture, wooden objects, glass, ceramics, leather, metals, natural history specimens, paintings, paper objects, photographs, textiles, archival collections, and rare books. Copies are available by writing to **Conserve O Grams, Curatorial Services Division, National Park Service, Harpers Ferry, WV 25425; telephone (304) 535-6371.**

The Museum Handbook provides detailed guidance for National Park Service staff on the management and care of museum collections in national parks, museums, and centers. Part I, Museum Collections provides guidance on acquisitions, handling and storing objects, environmental monitoring and control, pest management, packing and shipping, conservation treatment, security, emergency planning, and curatorial health and safety. Part II, Museum Records provides guidance on accessioning, cataloging, inventorying, marking, and photographing collections. The handbook currently is being revised. After revision, it will be available for purchase through the **Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402-9325.**

To receive an announcement on the availability of the revised handbook (anticipated release in Spring 1990), write to **Museum Handbook, Curatorial Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; telephone (202) 343-8141.**

COLLECTIONS ACCESS

The rule calls for collections to be available for legitimate scientific, educational, and religious uses, subject to such terms and conditions as are necessary to protect and preserve the condition, research potential, religious or sacred importance, and uniqueness of the collection. For example, objects and records are to be available to

qualified professionals for study, loan, and use for such purposes as exhibits, teaching, public interpretation, scientific analysis, and scholarly research. In addition, objects of religious or sacred importance are to be available to medicine men and women, and other religious practitioners for religious rituals and spiritual activities.

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To maintain accountability, no collection may be loaned to any person without a written agreement between the repository and the borrower that specifies the terms and conditions of the loan.

INSPECTIONS AND INVENTORIES

Under the rule, each repository's physical plant must be inspected periodically to monitor its physical security and environmental control measures. Each collection must be inspected periodically to assess its condition and to monitor it for possible deterioration and damage. In addition, collections and any other federally-owned personal property in the possession of a repository must be inventoried periodically. All inspections and inventories must be conducted by qualified museum professionals in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, its implementing regulation (41 CFR Part 101), and any agency specific statutes and regulations on the management of Federal personal property and museum collections.

The frequency and methods for conducting and documenting inspections and inventories are to be mutually agreed upon, in writing, by the Federal agency and the repository. The frequency and methods are to be appropriate to the nature and content of each collection. In addition, inspections and inventories of collections from Indian lands are to be in accordance with such terms and conditions as may be requested by the Indian landowner and the Indian tribe having jurisdiction over the land. Inspections and inventories of religious remains in collections from public lands are to be in accordance with such terms and conditions as may have been developed by the Federal agency and Indian tribes having aboriginal or historic ties to the land.

DISCARD OF MATERIALS

The final curatorial regulation does not provide for the discard of materials in collections that are of limited or no scientific value. A number of people who submitted comments on the rule as proposed (52 FR 32740; Aug. 28, 1987) recommended that the rule provide such a mechanism. As a result of these public comments, the National Park Service has developed a proposed rule

that would provide Federal agencies with the discretion to discard, under certain circumstances, particular material remains. The proposed rule, which would amend the curatorial regulation, would establish specific, narrowly defined categories of materials that may be discarded. In addition, it would establish procedures to make and document decisions to discard materials. It also would set forth approved methods for discarding materials.

REPATRIATION REQUESTS

The final curatorial regulation does not include procedures for the repatriation of human remains and other directly associated material remains that may be in collections. Although a number of people who submitted comments on the proposed rule suggested that such procedures be established, procedures could not be included in the final rule because none were included in the proposed rule that was published in 1987.

Currently, the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, and Defense, and the Tennessee Valley Authority are drafting amendments to the uniform regulations implementing ARPA that would provide a means for releasing particular human skeletal remains and other directly associated material remains recovered from public lands into the custody of the pertinent Indian tribe or other Native American group. In addition, the Department of the Interior is reexamining and revising the *Guidelines for the Disposition of Archeological and Historical Human Remains*, which were issued in 1982. These two new documents will be subject to public review and comment.

In the absence of Federal regulations, Federal agencies are to respond to repatriation requests in accordance with any agency specific policies or procedures. Repositories that receive requests to repatriate materials in federally-owned and administered collections are to redirect such requests to the pertinent Federal agency and any non-Federal owners for response.

COPIES AND FURTHER INFORMATION

For copies of the curatorial rule and further information, contact the **Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; telephone (202) 343-4101.**



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**CURATORIAL CARE of
ARCHEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS**

In the past, archeological collections have often been subjected to harsh handling and inadequate or inappropriate collections management practices. Collections have been stored, for instance, in reused grocery or liquor boxes, and stuffed under stairs, in closets, maintenance sheds and other places, out-of-sight and out-of-mind of routine museum activities. Years of such neglect have led to serious deterioration of entire collections, damage or misplacement of important specimens, and loss of irreplaceable scientific data.

In recent years the museum community has become increasingly aware of the importance of preventive care in the preservation of existing archeological materials because they represent an irreplaceable cultural resource. In addition, procedures with a strong focus on preventive conservation are now implemented in post-excavation treatment, handling, and storage of newly acquired collections.

The commitment of the National Park Service (NPS) to preventive conservation of archeological collections is demonstrated in the revised and expanded edition of the *Museum Handbook Part I*, which is scheduled to be released in 1990. This volume provides detailed practical guidance on all aspects of collections care, and includes a technical appendix devoted to the special preservation concerns of archeological research collections, as summarized below.

Treatment and organization. Because research value may be compromised or destroyed by inappropriate treatment and improper storage, preservation policies for archeological materials should be based on preventive care. Applied laboratory procedures, so heavily relied upon in the past for initial processing and "stabilization" of excavated material, often destroyed important archeological evidence. Traditional cleaning techniques using water, acid and other chemicals, are being re-evaluated in terms of the real necessity for such thorough cleaning versus the dangers of information loss and irreversible damage to the object. Because the rapid advance of technology makes accurate assessment of the research potential of archeological objects difficult, minimal intervention in the treatment of these collections is now advocated.

Archeological collections often contain a wide variety of organic and inorganic materials with physical characteristics ranging from extremely fragile to relatively



Cataloging and analysis work area; historical archeological collection, Western Archeological and Conservation Center, Tucson, AZ. (NPS photo)

sturdy. Traditional physical organization of these collections by academic considerations such as site provenience, may not correspond with their preservation needs. When different materials require different environments for optimum preservation, it is advisable to maintain the academic integrity of the collection on paper through proper museum record keeping procedures, while maintaining the physical integrity of the collection by organizing the materials according to their environmental requirements and storing them appropriately.

Using this approach, materials may be ranked in three categories:

- (1) Those that are virtually climate insensitive, such as stable fired ceramics and stone;
- (2) Those that are sensitive to climate, such as stable metal and organic materials; and
- (3) Those that have very specialized and restrictive environmental needs, such as unstable metal and salt-contaminated ceramics and stone.

Storage. Ideally, all archeological objects should be housed in climate controlled areas. However, because many archeological collections are large, not all storage facilities can afford the luxury of an equally large climate controlled storage area. In such cases it may be possible to maximize preservation while minimizing utility costs by implementing a storage strategy based on evaluations of the environmental requirements of the archeological materials.

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CURATORIAL CARE of ARCHEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

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Climate insensitive materials do not require climate control and can be housed in an area that meets minimum security standards for NPS museum storage. The climate controlled area necessary for storage of material in the other two categories can then be smaller and, therefore, less costly to maintain. Within this space, the special needs of unstable climate sensitive materials can be addressed through use of micro-climate containerization and moisture buffers such as silica gel.

Objects deteriorate in response to environmental variables such as light, temperature, relative humidity, and air quality. The result of continued adjustment for equilibration of these objects to their environment is a weakening of their physical and chemical structures. Hence, the primary objective of a preventive conservation program is to remove damaging environmental variables and provide, instead, a stable environment within a museum conducive to preservation of its collections.

Packing. All materials used in construction of storage containers and padding should be as chemically stable as possible. This is particularly important for storage of the climate insensitive materials usually destined for "benign neglect" in a general storage area. The initial packing of this material might be the only attention that it receives for years apart from the basic housekeeping activities in the area and occasional requests for access by a researcher. For this reason, the packing materials should be stable and of high quality, not so much for the benefit of the climate insensitive materials as for the longevity of the storage packaging itself.

Standardization of packing techniques for all materials is advocated so that staff and researchers can anticipate the orientation of objects within a closed container and minimize accidental mishandling during retrieval. Fragile and fragmentary objects that are easily damaged or destroyed, yet have enormous research significance and high demand for access, are best enclosed in protective

individual containers specially designed to permit examination of the contents while minimizing handling of the specimens. Written descriptions of packing techniques should be included in the supporting documentation of a collection.

Although "preservation" and "use" are not fully compatible concepts, archeological collections must remain available for research and educational purposes. Future demand for access to collections by researchers, curators, and educators is unpredictable. Some collections may be heavily used, and others used only sporadically. Demand for access to parts of some collections may be high, while other material within the same assemblage may be rarely requested. Because of this uncertainty, it is advisable to make sure that all objects in a collection can be retrieved efficiently for examination.

The goal of long-term preservation of archeological collections is achievable by practicing preventive conservation principles in all aspects of collections management, particularly in the physical storage of material. Common problems, such as inappropriate storage facilities, insufficient security and overcrowding, can be solved by careful planning of new storage facilities or through reorganization and modification of old storage rooms. Fundamental to the concept of preventive care is the provision, first and foremost, of a stable and secure storage environment to halt the continued deterioration of these important collections.

With a strong commitment to the value of archeological collections as an irreplaceable national resource, the days of the "out-of-sight, out-of-mind" philosophy governing the management of archeological collections will be numbered, and these collections will survive with integrity for research by future generations.

For further information about preventive conservation in NPS archeological collections, contact the **Regional curators** or **M. Brigid Sullivan, conservator, Midwest Region, c/o William Howard Taft NHS, 2038 Auburn Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45219; telephone (513) 684-3262.**



REPORT

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, ALASKA REGION

EXHIBITS and COMMERCIAL MARKETS

Editors' Note:

Ted Birkedal is the Alaska Regional Office archeologist, National Park Service. He prepared this article with the assistance of **Dick Howard**, **Bob Nichols**, and **Walter Van Horn**.

Like a number of other archeologists, I have considered the possibility that major exhibits at prestigious museums inadvertently serve to drive up demand in the antiquities market. Most recently, I wondered if the "Crossroads of Continents" exhibit would stimulate increased demand for Arctic and Subarctic prehistoric artifacts.

The "Crossroads of Continents" exhibit opened at the Smithsonian Institution in September of 1988, and it will be traveling to select cities across the United States over the next few years. Prepared by the Smithsonian in close cooperation with the Soviet Union, this magnificent exhibit displays an array of ethnographic and prehistoric items--kayaks, masks, baskets, clothing, armor, figurines, etc.--many of which have never been seen in this country. The central theme of the show is the cultural unity that defines the vast bi-continental region known as "Greater Beringia."

My suspicions seemed confirmed when Richard Knecht, an archeologist who works for KANA Native Corporation on Kodiak Island, reported an abrupt upswing in attempts to purchase Koniag artifacts within approximately two weeks of the opening of the "Crossroads" exhibit. Over a dozen inquiries had been documented at various Koniag communities, and these queries had been made by fly-in visitors who had apparently come to Kodiak for the express purpose of purchasing Koniag cultural material. This is a category of traditional Eskimo art and technology that had received little public exposure in the past but had been highlighted in the exhibit along with other equally obscure Pacific Eskimo material complexes.

The next question was whether many Alaskan sites, particularly Pacific Eskimo sites, would suffer increased depredations as an indirect byproduct of the "Crossroads" exhibit. If major exhibits such as the "Crossroads" stimulated demand for certain classes of items in the antiquities market, then close attention to the occurrence of major museum events could be used by Federal agencies as fairly reliable predictors of where

to expect increased levels of archeological looting. This would enable Federal agencies and other authorities to better predict looting "hot spots" and put limited educational and law enforcement resources to more efficient use. Moreover, if the exhibiting museums were willing, it would be possible to incorporate anti-looting messages within the interpretive frameworks of the exhibits themselves.

In an effort to discover if there was indeed a strong link between major exhibits and rises in the demand for antiquities, I began to question experts in the Native American art market. Apparently, the high price in North American prehistoric artifacts is a component of the Native American art market, which is in turn part of the overall market in primitive art. To be traded in this market, a prehistoric item must achieve recognition as an object of art. Without this legitimization, demand for the object will remain restricted to what may be described as the "artifact-as-curio" market, which certainly plays a role in the destruction of archeological sites but rarely involves the exchange of huge sums of money or attracts the attention of serious commercial looters.

There are a number of different ways prehistoric artifacts can be transformed into commercially valuable art. This can be advanced by scholars or other recognized authorities in the art world who begin to treat the objects as a category of art in magazines, journals, or books. Curators of primitive art may introduce items to the public in exhibits; similarly, well-respected dealers may feature the items in their galleries or at auctions. Finally, respected dealers may promote the objects among their clientele. Sometimes well known collectors can raise a category of items into the realm of art merely by collecting the pieces; objects need not be especially elaborate or complex to achieve this status.

The fact that a particular class of prehistoric artifacts has been accepted as primitive art, however, does not guarantee high commercial value. As in any market, whether it is the stock market or the automobile market, price is determined by demand relative to supply. Any number of factors can shape demand, and their degree of importance can vary greatly in time, or from place to place. Archeologists may be surprised to hear that the age of an artifact, for example, usually has very little influence on price. Antiquity per se is of low importance because its trade in prehistoric Native American artifacts is actually part of the traditional "Indian art" market. Whether it is prehistoric, historic, or recent is secondary to whether or not the piece is considered rare, visually interesting from an artistic perspective, and a good representative of its class.

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EXHIBITS and COMMERCIAL MARKETS

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What then can be said about the effect of major museum exhibits on the demand for North American antiquities? Experts tend to agree that such shows only play a limited and inconsistent role in heating up market demand. This potential effect is probably greatest when the exhibits introduce a relatively unknown category of prehistoric material culture as primitive art. Shows that stress the ethnographic or archeological importance of artifacts normally have a negligible influence on the antiquities market because exhibits of this kind do little to develop the artistic significance of the objects.

It is possible that the "Crossroads of Continents" exhibit, despite its ethnographic emphasis, inadvertently stimulated the sudden rash of interest in Koniag artifacts mentioned earlier. However, this link is difficult to prove. There are some indications that collector interest in traditional Pacific Eskimo art has become "hot" as interest in the art of the Arctic Eskimo has ebbed. Thus, the pursuit of the Koniag artifacts noted in the fall of 1988 may actually represent an episode in a larger trend in the North American antiquities market, one that is totally independent of the "Crossroads" exhibit.



CURATION and EDUCATION

HOPI TRIBE -- SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Scientists from the Smithsonian Institution Conservation Analytical Laboratory taught a special science methods course at the Hopi Junior/Senior High School in Arizona during the spring semester 1988, as part of an educational outreach program sponsored by the Office of Public Service (SI). Ronald Bishop, Veletta Canouts, Suzanne De Atley, and Alfred Qoyawayma, who have been investigating Hopi yellow-firing pottery, used study results to teach juniors about: (1) how to formulate problems; (2) how to integrate various disciplinary methods; (3) how to observe and measure variability in materials; and (4) how to relate Western scientific knowledge to the traditional knowledge of Hopi potters. The ceramic study data used in the course were collected from pottery curated in several museums across the country: Arizona State Museum, Museum of Northern Arizona, Maxwell Museum, University of Colorado Museum at Boulder, Peabody Museum at Harvard, and the Smithsonian Institution. The

ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE DIVISION

AA and ARPA PERMITS STUDY

It has been suggested that an interagency inventory of all archeological collections generated from Federal lands should be conducted. Given the history of those projects, such an inventory may seem to be an impossible task. As the concern for collections preservation and scholarly interest grows, however, access to this information becomes more appealing, particularly through computer database manipulations. The archive of Antiquities Act (AA) and Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) permits could serve as an important source for this information and may help track the whereabouts of collections excavated on Federal lands.

The importance of these permits as sources of documentation has been addressed by the Archeological Assistance Division (AAD). AAD maintains the permit archive as the result of statutory responsibilities given to the Secretary of the Interior. Plans were being made to transfer some 2,000 permit files to the National Archives. Prior to the transfer, it was determined that a representative sample of permit files should be evaluated for their contents. An inventory of the sample was conducted in August 1988, and the results showed that much of the material is of unique historical and contextual value in relation to archeological investigations permitted by Federal agencies.

Along with AA and ARPA permits, the files contain applications, project proposals, site reports, memoranda, correspondence, maps, drawings, and other miscellaneous items associated with specific excavations and surveys. The project also provided an estimate of time necessary to fully inventory the archive and the type of data retrieval form that could be used. It was clear that a full inventory would be costly and time consuming, but the result would be of considerable administrative and scholarly value.

The sampling project was conducted by Dawn Morton, Asian Art Museum of San Francisco. For further information, contact Juliette G. Tahar, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013; telephone (202) 343-4101.



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REPORT

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ANNOUNCES DEVELOPMENT of NEW DEPARTMENT of THE INTERIOR POLICY and GUIDELINES on TREATMENT of HUMAN REMAINS from ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

Native Americans are seeking the return to Indian Tribes of human remains and associated sacred objects from archeological sites and collections. In November 1989, the President signed Public Law 101-185, which authorized creation of a Museum of the American Indian as part of the Smithsonian Institution. The law also provides for an inventory and study of the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects in the collections of the Smithsonian. The law calls for those remains and objects that can be linked with a specific Native American Tribe to be made available to the Tribe, if the Tribe wishes them returned. There is a strong implication in the law that other Federal departments and agencies should adopt a similar approach to such remains and objects under their control.

Many Native Americans view the culturally proper treatment of human remains and funerary objects from archeological sites as crucial to their spiritual well-being. Such remains, however, when carefully studied, are unique and rich sources of information for Native Americans and others about otherwise unknown, and unknowable, aspects of American prehistory and history.

On Federal lands such human remains and sacred objects, if they come from archeological sites (i.e., they are greater than 100 years of age and "of archaeological interest") are considered "archaeological resources." The preservation of archeological resources is the responsibility of the agency that controls the land on which they occur.

In addition to its responsibilities to manage the National Park System (NPS) and the cultural and natural resources within it, the NPS acts for the Secretary of the Interior to provide leadership and coordination to all Federal archeological activities.

It was in this capacity that the Departmental Consulting Archeologist developed, and the Department issued in 1982, Guidelines for the Disposition of Archeological and Historical Human Remains, which had been developed by the NPS to assist Federal managers reach decisions about the treatment of human remains found at archeological sites. These guidelines apply specifically to Department of Interior (DOI) managers, but they can be used by any Federal agency.

The preferred method of treatment described by the guidelines is to leave human remains and associated objects in situ at an archeological site. When this is impossible, other treatments, ranging from study and curation as parts of a museum collection to reburial without study, are to be considered. The guidelines call for managers to identify and consult with individuals and groups that may be related to or interested in the remains. Managers are directed to ensure that any such remains are handled with dignity and respect.

For several reasons, NPS has decided to formally review and consider revision of the guidelines. The guidelines have been criticized as pro-science and anti-Indian. The lack of public review and comment on the draft guidelines before they were issued has been criticized. Also, as presently written, the guidelines do not provide managers with assistance in dealing with requests for repatriation of human remains and associated objects already in collections.

Since early in 1989, the NPS staff has been considering a formal review and revision of its policy and guidelines. Any revision will be guided by the following considerations.

- Human remains and grave goods should not be disturbed unless absolutely necessary and should always be treated respectfully.
- The affinity of a contemporary Tribe with human remains and funerary objects represented by archeological remains is an important consideration. In most circumstances, the treatment of human remains and associated grave goods should follow the wishes of any contemporary Tribe clearly related to the remains.
- The importance of these kinds of remains and objects as unique sources of information about prehistory or history must be considered when deciding upon appropriate treatment.
- The variety of ways in which remains might be treated respectfully, such as different kinds of reburial, ceremonial treatment, or care of the remains if they continue to be curated, should be considered.

(Continued on page 12)

REPORT



FEDERAL ARCHEOLOGY: THE CURRENT PROGRAM

THE ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS IS APPROVED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

This report, prepared using FY 1985 and 1986 data, is the most complete summary of Federal archeological activities ever. The report is required by the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act. It also serves the purposes of Sections 2 and 101(h) of the National Historic Preservation Act that call for the Secretary of the Interior to show leadership, to coordinate preservation activities, and to provide preservation information widely.

The report contains a wealth of information about Federal archeological resources, programs, and projects. Some important examples are given below:

- None of the major land-managing agencies have inventoried much of their land to identify and evaluate archeological sites. Most have surveyed less than 10% of their lands.
- Despite this lack of comprehensive examination, more than 400,000 archeological sites have been identified on Federal lands.
- The amount of archeological effort by Federal agencies is impressive. In FY 1986, for example, 20,154 literature or map reviews for agency undertakings, 20,063 field surveys for identification and evaluation, 35,150 new site identifications, and 986 data recovery projects (i.e., major excavations) were reported.

In addition to describing Federal archeological activities, this report identifies four general areas for focused attention:

- Inventory, evaluation, and curation of collections and records.
- Information exchange among agencies and with others interested in archeological preservation. The Archeological Assistance Division's particular interest in this is with its own information exchange efforts and the National Archeological Database.
- Cooperation to stem the looting problem and more resources for this fight.

- Increase in the amount of attention given to public education and awareness activities.

For inquiries about *Federal Archeology: The Current Program*, contact **Francis P. McManamon**, Chief, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; telephone (202) 343-4101. Copies will be distributed to Federal and State Historic Preservation Officers and to Federal and State offices that supplied information. At press time, AAD was negotiating with the Government Printing Office to include the report as a sales item. An official announcement and information on how to obtain copies of the report will be issued shortly.

POLICY and GUIDELINE

(Continued from page 11)

- The variety of arrangements that might be approved concerning management of remains and objects, including management by a Federal agency, a Tribe, or joint management, should be considered.

The schedule for review and revision of the guidelines calls for completion of a preliminary draft of a text by March 1990. This draft will recognize the legitimacy of Tribal influence on the treatment of remains and associated objects. The preliminary draft will be circulated informally and comments will be solicited from interested organizations and individuals. The responses to this preliminary draft will assist in developing, by June 1990, a formal proposed draft for publication and formal public comment.

These revised guidelines will supplement proposed amendments to uniform regulations implementing the Archaeological Resources Protection Act. The text for these amendments has been drafted by an inter-departmental task force representing the Departments of Agriculture, Defense, and Interior, and the Tennessee Valley Authority. The amendments would provide Federal land managers with direction on steps to follow in reaching decisions to repatriate human remains and associated objects to Indian Tribes. They make it clear that the return of such remains and objects is possible under existing law. For further information, contact **Francis P. McManamon**, Chief, Archeological Assistance Division, at the address listed above.

REPORT

NATIONAL STRATEGY

(Continued from page 1)

The list also could be used by Congress, foundations, and professional organizations to identify the programs and projects to which agencies give highest priority. Specific agency objectives and tasks could be identified as parts of a common, national effort to preserve America's archeological heritage. Such unity of purpose would gain support for archeological preservation both within agencies and from other organizations and individuals.

This list could serve as the core of a statement by one or more senior political appointees, such as the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, or other cabinet level officials supporting archeological preservation. The statement would not commit agencies to specific actions or levels of funding. However, it would highlight topics for special emphasis. Individual archeologists or preservationists working on projects or programs would be able to use this formal support by senior Administration officials within their offices to argue for improvements in their archeological programs. Such a strategy would have practical applications at the national, regional, State, and local levels within agency programs.

In July 1989, a memo was circulated to archeologists at the headquarters offices of Federal agencies, Federal Historic Preservation Officers, and a few others suggesting the development of such a national strategy. Distributed with this memo were copies of the last chapter of *Federal Archeology: The Current Program*, giving a detailed description and analysis of Federal archeological activities described elsewhere in this edition of the *Federal Archeology REPORT*. This chapter identifies four general areas that should be emphasized to improve Federal archeology:

1. **Inventory and evaluation** of archeological sites and the **curation** of archeological collections and records;
2. **Sharing of information** about archeological properties, reports, projects, and other activities among agencies;
3. All out efforts to **apprehend** those who loot Federal, State, local, Tribal, and private archeological properties; and

4. **Emphasis** on public education, outreach, and involvement activities as part of Federal archeological programs and projects.

With the help of the Bureau of Reclamation, an open meeting to discuss a national strategy for Federal archeology was held on December 4, 1989, in conjunction with a general meeting of Federal historic preservation officials in Denver. About 30 individuals attended this national session. Among the attendees, most of whom participated in the discussion during the session,

were representatives of the Bureau of Reclamation, Federal Highway Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, Forest Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and National Park Service. Also participating were the National Institutes of Health, Army,

both the military branch and the Corps of Engineers, Air Force, Society for American Archaeology, Soil Conservation Service, and Office of Surface Mining.

There was general agreement that these four areas of activity cover most of the specific challenges facing archeologists and others concerned about Federal archeology. Several topics within these areas were singled out during the discussion. The curation of collections and records, the sharing of information and expertise through training programs, and concerns about the repatriation to Indian Tribes of portions of collections were mentioned several times.

Most frequently discussed was the need for more and better public outreach, whether through better press coverage, improved interpretation, or public involvement projects. Public outreach was highlighted constantly during the session. This strong interest suggests that public outreach activities should be at the top of the list. Several speakers suggested that the very positive results from public outreach could be used to make progress in the other necessary, but less exciting, areas of curation, inventory, evaluation, anti-looting activities, and interagency information exchange.

The next step in developing a national strategy will be to formalize a list of general areas for emphasis and a statement for review and official approval. Comments generated by the July memo and the December meeting, and responses to this announcement will be taken

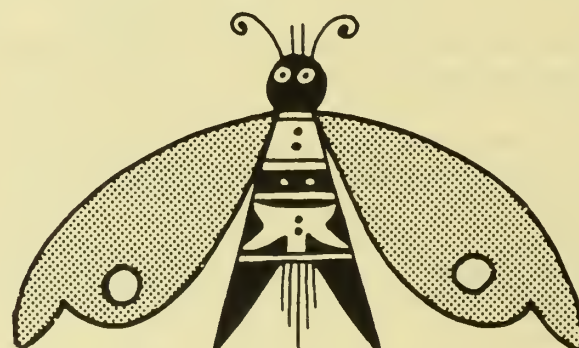
Specific agency objectives and tasks could be identified as parts of a common, national effort to preserve America's archeological heritage.

(Continued on page 23)

			NADB UPDATE			
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Neither Regional Offices nor the Washington office are currently ready to provide for electronic transfer of data from the database. The process of reviewing records and developing procedures for electronically transmitting data is still underway.

For further information contact, **Veletta Canouts, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; telephone (202) 343-4101.**



REPORT



ARCHEOLOGICAL PROTECTION EFFORTS

FOREST SERVICE

As the result of a major operation coordinated through the Lassen National Forest, two individuals pleaded guilty to felony violations of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and were sentenced on December 7 in California. They were apprehended while plundering a prehistoric site within the National Forest. One of the men was a well known relic hunter and teacher in a local school district where the majority of students are Indians. Community reaction therefore was strong. The case is significant for several reasons, including the penalties to the violators: 60 days in jail, fines of \$1,000 each, forfeiture of vehicle and tools, and forfeiture of a large part of their collections, illegally obtained and worth perhaps several tens of thousands of dollars. It is significant also for the cooperation among the responsible authorities who investigated and prosecuted the case, including U.S. Attorney David Levi and Assistant U.S. Attorney Thomas Hopkins, as well as Forest Service special agent Paul Steensland.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

On September 14 two individuals were sentenced in U.S. District Court for violating the ARPA on Corps of Engineers property near Lewiston, Idaho. The first man received one year's probation and is required to perform 120 hours of community service. He was observed digging in an archeological site by a Nez Perce County Sheriff's deputy. A Federal jury convicted him last July 6 of destroying sites over a period of five months in 1988. The second man pleaded guilty following evidence presented by the FBI. Information on his sentence was not available at press time. The cases were brought to court by Assistant U.S. Attorney Ronald D. Howen of the Idaho District.

On June 13 two individuals were convicted of misdemeanor violations of Corps of Engineers regulations (36 CFR Part 327.14[a]) for illegally digging into an archeological site at Bonneville Reservoir on the

Columbia River in Washington state. Each pleaded guilty and was fined \$175.

STATE of WASHINGTON

The Indian Graves and Records Act (RCW 27.44) and the Archaeological Sites and Resources Act (RCW 27.53) became effective in Washington State on July 23, 1989. The first law makes disturbance of burials a Class C felony. The second law requires that permits be issued by the State for archeological excavations on non-Federal public land or private land. For further information, contact the **Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation**, 111 W. 21st Ave., KL-11, Olympia, WA; telephone (206) 753-4011.

STATE of KANSAS

The Kansas Unmarked Burial Sites Preservation Act (K.S.A. 75-2741 to 2754) was passed by the 1989 legislature. This action principally reflects the recent concern in the State over relic hunting, commercial trafficking in grave goods and human remains, and the commercial display of skeletons. The law became effective January 1, 1990, and prohibits willful disturbance of unmarked burials and buying, selling, or trading such remains. A Preservation Board will be established to administer the law. It will be chaired by the Kansas State Historical Society and include members from scientific and Indian tribal communities. For further information, contact the **Kansas State Historical Society, Archeology Department**, 120 West Tenth, Topeka, KS 66612; telephone (913) 296-4779.

NATIONAL PARKS and CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION RESOURCES HOTLINE

The National Parks and Conservation Association (NPCA) has set up a program to fight commercial poaching and theft operations in the 334 national parks and monuments. The citizens organization has identified 47 of the parks as threatened by animal poaching and 33 as threatened by illegal collection of artifacts or plants.

"Some parks," NPCA says, "face both dangers. Criminals have made poaching a big business . . . using specialized vehicles and airplanes, high-tech equipment, and sometimes even military assault rifles and machine guns. Park poachers are part of the illegal, worldwide wildlife market."

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NPCA HOTLINE

(Continued from page 15)

To combat these problems on public lands, NPCA has launched a four-part campaign, which includes a confidential 24-hour toll-free HOTLINE, which accepts reports of wildlife poaching and all types of illegal collection activities. The number to call is **1-800-448-NPCA**.

To encourage the widest use of the HOTLINE, NPCA has concluded a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, and the State of Colorado to help emphasize archeological protection during Colorado's "Archeology Preservation Week," March 11-17, 1990.

ARCHEOLOGICAL PROTECTION
BOOKMARKS

TAKE
PRIDE IN
AMERICA



Adena Pottery Vessel

Help Protect Our
Fragile Historic
and
Archaeological
Sites

TAKE
PRIDE IN
AMERICA



Mississippian Polished
Stoneware Bowl

Help Protect Our
Fragile Historic
and
Archaeological
Sites

TAKE
PRIDE IN
AMERICA



Rock Art Figure

Help Protect Our
Fragile Historic
and
Archaeological
Sites

mailed from the SHPO and with every publication order; 2) bookmarks in press kits; 3) supplies to State libraries, universities, and historical and archeological societies; and 4) distribution at various events sponsored by the SHPO or that pertain to archeology and Indian history.

Delaware's Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, for example, sent 50 "Take Pride in America" bookmarks to each State legislator for distribution to constituents. Delaware is also alerting the public to the responsibility of every citizen for the protection of its historic and archeological sites by distributing bookmarks at State Visitors Centers, ferry terminals, highway rest stops, the Delaware Archives Research Room and Chamber of Commerce Visitors Centers. Supplies of bookmarks were sent to Social Studies teachers at 40 schools for use in their classrooms. The bookmarks that feature a lighthouse and an Adena clay vessel are being included in visitor packets for the State's 1990 tourist season.

The "Take Pride in America" bookmarks with an archeological protection message are printed in three different colors and six different motifs. The six designs, each grouped in packages of 500, have a space provided on the back for the address and telephone number of an agency, museum, or society that the public can contact for more information about protecting cultural resources and other heritage-related programs. The success of the program depends upon a wide distribution of material and a willingness to respond positively to public interest. Suggestions for distribution included the State legislature, professional and avocational societies, law enforcement agencies, public school and library systems, and museums. Requests for bookmarks should be made to **Patricia Knoll, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; telephone (202) 343-4101.**

In July 1989, the Archeological Assistance Division of the National Park Service sent an announcement to all 59 State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO) regarding the availability of "Take Pride in America" archeological theme bookmarks for the purpose of promoting the preservation of America's archeological and historical heritage. Each SHPO was offered 10,000 bookmarks, free of charge, for distribution in its State.

Thirty-six SHPOs responded, with 24 offices requesting 10,000 or more bookmarks. Several SHPOs also placed orders a second and third time. Upon receipt of the bookmarks, SHPOs were asked to report on their methods of distribution so that the effectiveness of the bookmark program could be examined. Some responses included: 1) a bookmark with every letter

TAKE
PRIDE IN
AMERICA



Bacon Cove
Northwest Coast

Help Protect Our
Fragile Historic
and
Archaeological
Sites

TAKE
PRIDE IN
AMERICA



Lighthouse

Help Protect Our
Fragile Historic
and
Archaeological
Sites

TAKE
PRIDE IN
AMERICA



Northwest Coast
Bone Carving

Help Protect Our
Fragile Historic
and
Archaeological
Sites

REPORT

SOCIETY for AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY ANTI-LOOTING WORKING CONFERENCE

Preliminary results of the SAA "Save the Past for the Future" Anti-Looting working conference were published in the September issue of the SAA *Bulletin*. For further information about those results and other project activities, publications, and outreach products such as T-shirts, bumper stickers and anti-looting buttons, write **Save the Past for the Future Project, c/o Society for American Archaeology, P.O. Box 18364, Washington, DC 20036.**

GOVERNMENT of MEXICO UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

Western Mexico artifacts that had been smuggled into Colorado along with narcotics were returned to the Mexican government during a ceremony in Denver last October 26. The 18 clay figurines and pots were recovered in 1985 after U.S. Customs officials tracked a plane from Mexico to the Durango, CO, airport. They were kept as evidence until after the trial of two men who were convicted of smuggling.

A 1971 treaty between the United States and Mexico makes the importation of national artifacts illegal. Four of the artifacts are clay vessels painted in geometric designs. The rest are figurines that may have been sculpted to honor kings or as simple portraits. The Mexican consul general in Denver and a representative of the National Institute of Anthropology and History in Mexico City accepted return of the artifacts on behalf of Mexico.

The Zimmerman Site is a National Historic Landmark and was one of only two properties (besides Cahokia Mounds) in Illinois identified in 1966 as top preservation priorities. It is the site of the French explorer La Salle's fort, the Grand Village of the Kaskaskia, and sacred burial ground of the Illini Indians, as well as the 1840's Sulphur Springs Hotel. Archeological excavations have revealed evidence of five possible settlements dating as early as A.D. 800.

For further information, contact the **Office of the Governor, telephone (217) 785-7930.**

EXXON VALDEZ SPILL REPORT

The September issue of the Alaska Anthropological Association *Newsletter*, 14(3), presented a status report on the Exxon Valdez cultural resources program. About 4,800 kilometers of shoreline were surveyed, and 492 sites were recorded for the Alaska Heritage Resources Survey. Of those, 262 (53%) were newly discovered and 230 were previously known. Of the previously known, 80 were reconfirmed and newly documented. Less than 300 artifacts were collected, and more than 8,000 kilometers of shoreline were videotaped using low-level aerial reconnaissance. The issue also contains other articles pertaining to the impacts of the spill including an examination of its effects on subsistence resources. Information about the newsletter is available from **David R. Yesner, Alaska Anthropological Association *Newsletter* editor, P.O. Box 230032, Anchorage, AK 99523.**

SITE PRESERVATION

STATE of ILLINOIS

The State of Illinois took action on September 7 to preserve the historically and archeologically important Zimmerman Site by filing condemnation papers to prevent private development of the property. The Landings, Inc., development company had rejected offers made by the State to purchase the 134-acre site at twice its original price. Governor James R. Thompson said, "(This history) belongs to all Illinoisans--and all Americans. . .we cannot recover our past once it has been destroyed."

CURATION and EDUCATION

(Continued from page 10)

Hopi Ceramics Project has built a bridge using chemical data to link the vessels in these various collections. The resulting database enables students to access and see the range of variability across the aggregated collections.

For further information about the Hopi outreach program, contact **Veletta Canouts, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; telephone (202) 343-4101.**

REPORT

HISTORIC PRESERVATION AWARDS by the FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

The Florida Archaeological Council has honored private sector involvement in preserving Florida's prehistoric and historic heritage by presenting awards to individuals and corporations for exemplary support.

Receiving awards were: Dale Allen, Steve Allen and Chuck Mitchell for their support in preservation of the Hernando de Soto-Apalachee Site in Tallahassee; Frank Bilek and Eveline Bilek for sponsoring long-term archeological studies at the Mission San Pedro y Pablo de Patale in Tallahassee; George Dorion and Dottie Dorion for sponsoring extensive archeological study of the Mission of Santa Catalina de Guale and encouraging other site investigations; Jack Eckerd and Jim Swann for their support in preservation and study of the internationally recognized Windover Site in Titusville; Bob Johnson for his support of preservation, research and education efforts at the Warm Mineral Springs Site in Sarasota; the Lykes family for contributing funds and equipment for excavations, a traveling exhibit and publication of a book on the Fort Center Site in Glades County; and the Arvida Corporation for preservation and interpretation of the Peace Mound Site in Broward County.

The awards were presented on November 16, 1989, during a public forum titled, "Building the Future while Protecting the Past: A New Partnership." For further information, contact **Ken Hardin**, president, Florida Archaeological Council; telephone (813) 821-7600.

PROMOTING ARCHEOLOGY

KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Mammoth Cave National Park in cooperation with the Kentucky Heritage Council presented an "Archeology Weekend" in November, which included demonstrations of technology that enabled prehistoric people to explore the cave. Weaving and lithic toolmaking were also demonstrated. This year's theme emphasized archeological resource protection. The idea for "Archeology Weekends" originated with the Kentucky

Heritage Council, which has co-sponsored similar events at Wickliffe Mounds Research Center, the Beringer-Crawford Museum, and the Daniel Boone National Forest. For further information, contact **Bob Ward**, Mammoth Cave National Park, KY; telephone (502) 758-2251, or the Kentucky Heritage Council, 12th Floor, Capital Plaza Tower, Frankfort, KY 40601; telephone (502) 564-7005.

UNIVERSITY of SOUTH CAROLINA

Robert L. Stephenson recently gave an endowment of \$50,000 to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) to "promote the increase and diffusion of knowledge about prehistoric and historic peoples of the State of South Carolina on land or beneath the waters of the State." Generated funds will be used to supplement research and research publications. Dr. Stephenson said he strongly feels this kind of personal action to advance research is something other archeologists should consider. He was Director of SCIAA for 17 years and retired in 1984. For further information about SCIAA programs, contact **Bruce Rippeteau**, Director, SCIAA, 1321 Pendleton St., Columbia, SC 29208-0071; telephone (803) 777-8170.



Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, Retired Director of SCIAA, discusses artifacts with Dr. Bruce Rippeteau, Director and State Archaeologist, in connection with his gift to SCIAA of a \$50,000 Endowment in October 1989. (Photo courtesy SCIAA)

REPORT



Original oil painting created for use as background mural of exhibit gallery in the new Interpretive Center at Cahokia Mounds State Historic and World Heritage Site near Collinsville, IL. (Photo courtesy Illinois Historic Preservation Agency)



Exterior view of the new Interpretive Center at Cahokia Mounds State Historic and World Heritage Site. (Photo courtesy Illinois Historic Preservation Agency)

CAHOKIA MOUNDS STATE HISTORIC and WORLD HERITAGE SITE

A state-of-the-art exhibit gallery takes visitors back 1,000 years to prehistoric North America in the new Interpretive Center at Cahokia Mounds State Historic and World Heritage Site near Collinsville, IL. Dispelling stereotypical notions of Native Americans, the exhibits give the historically accurate account of an evolving and sophisticated prehistoric culture and the largest prehistoric Indian city north of Mexico.

Visitors are introduced to this urban center through a wide screen orientation film, "City of the Sun," then walk through a full scale diorama of a Cahokian urban neighborhood complete with lifesize huts, Indian figures and a realistic environment. Seven thematic exhibits detailing the culture and activities of Mississippian life are arranged around the central tableau.

The Cahokia Mounds site, administered by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, encompasses 65 of 120 original man-made earthen mounds, most of which were used for ceremonial activities. There are also several wooden sun calendars and other archeological remnants of a civilization that flourished just east of the Mississippi River from around A.D. 900 until after A.D. 1300. For more information contact the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Old State Capitol, Springfield, IL 62701; telephone (217) 785-7937.

INSTITUTE for MINNESOTA ARCHAEOLOGY

The Institute for Minnesota Archaeology (IMA) has undertaken three projects to improve education about archeology in the State. IMA cooperated with the Minnesota Historical Society (MHS) Education Department to develop information about an IMA-owned French fort site. The subsequent study was published by MHS Press as part of an "activities book" that

(Continued on page 20)

REPORT

INSTITUTE for MINNESOTA ARCHAEOLOGY

(Continued from page 19)

challenges students to use original sources in understanding the past. Copies of the curriculum text and activities book are available at a cost from the **MHS Order Department; telephone (612) 297-3243, or toll free in Minnesota telephone 1-800-322-0067.**

The second project involved development of a teachers workshop on archeological research during June 1989. Educators became familiar with archeology and different methods of presenting it to young Minnesotans. Curricular materials also will be developed and distributed to interested public and private educators throughout the State.

The third project was completion of a new traveling exhibit, "A Winter of Discovery: the Archaeology of Pike's Fort, 1805-06," for the IMA education outreach program. Consisting of six free-standing panels and eight wall mounted panels, this exhibit tells the story of the U.S. military expedition to the Mississippi headwaters led by Zebulon Pike. It follows upon the 1985 exhibit, "Under the Fleur de Lis: the Archaeology of a French Colonial Fort in Minnesota," which has been reframed and is again being displayed across the State. For more information, write the **Institute for Minnesota Archaeology, 3300 University Ave., SE, Suite 202, Minneapolis, MN 55414.**

NOTES...NOTES...NOTES

INSTITUTE of MUSEUM SERVICES

Each year the Institute of Museum Services (IMS) awards grants to encourage and assist non-federally funded museums in improving methods and facilities to better manage and conserve collections as well as reducing the financial burden incurred through increased public use.

IMS provides support through four separate programs:

- (1) **General Operating Support (GOS)** is intended to assist museums in maintaining and improving their basic operations and services.
- (2) **Conservation Project (CP)** support is intended to assist museums in identifying their conservation needs and priorities.
- (3) **Museum Assessment Program (MAP and MAPII)** is a consulting service that provides practical assistance to any museum wishing to improve existing collections management (MAP) or conduct indepth review of collection management activities (MAPII).
- (4) **Professional Services Program** offers financial assistance to museum services organizations to help meet the needs of their memberships.

Grants deadlines are based on the Fiscal Year calendar. **GOS** deadline is **early November**; **CP** deadline is **end of January**; **MAP** and **MAP II** deadlines are **end of October, early April** and **early January, end of July** respectively; **Professional Services Program** deadline is **early April**. For exact grant application deadlines and

more information on IMS programs, contact the **Institute of Museum Services, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave., Room 609, Washington, DC 20506; telephone (202) 786-0536.**

FOUNDATION of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE for CONSERVATION

With funding from the Institute of Museum Services (IMS), the Foundation of the American Institute for Conservation (AIC) has developed a referral system to assist museums, government agencies, public and private institutions, and the general public in locating and selecting professional conservation services. The system is expected to be in place in the Spring of 1990.

The project is especially geared to assist museums of all sizes and specializations, including those with archeological collections, to locate and select professional conservators able to meet specific collection care needs. A complete listing of professional conservators working in various specialties will be drawn from a uniquely programmed computer database and will be updated annually. The Referral System Project was designed by a special AIC task force, which made recommendations based upon member polls conducted by the eight AIC Specialty/Sub Group Chairs.

For more information on the Referral System Project, contact the **American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works, 1400 16th St., NW, Suite 340, Washington, DC 20036; telephone (202) 232-6636.** A free brochure explaining the project is available from AIC upon request.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND GRANTS to INDIAN TRIBES

\$500,000 in grants will be made available to Indian Tribes in FY 1990 to develop or improve their historic preservation programs. This sum has been appropriated by Congress as part of the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF), pursuant to Section 101(d)(3)(B) of the National Historic Preservation Act that authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to "make grants...to Indian tribes...for the preservation of their cultural heritage." The grant program is being administered by Interagency Resources Division and Preservation Assistance Division of the National Park Service.

The thrust of this program is to assist Indian Tribes in building or improving their own historic preservation programs. Criteria for evaluating grant proposals will include the preservation of Indian tribal heritage, as well as the participation, employment, and training of tribal members in historic preservation activities.

Grants Application Packages were distributed to tribes in November 1989, by the National Park Service. Tribes had until February 15, 1990, to submit their applications. Final grant selection will be made by the National Park Service after consultation with a technical review panel consisting of representatives from national organizations of Indian Tribes, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Smithsonian Institution, and the American Folklife Center.

For further information, contact **Patricia Parker, Preservation Planning Branch, Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; telephone (202) 343-9505.**

PUBLICATIONS

Underwater Archeology

Thirty-nine papers on important issues and research are included in 1989 Underwater Archaeology: Proceedings From the Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, edited by J. Barto Arnold III. Papers on the recently published Federal shipwreck management guidelines, ethical prohibitions of working for treasure hunting firms,

and active State programs are particularly relevant in light of the Federal Abandoned Shipwrecks Act. Also included are papers from symposia on continental shelf research, small boats, ships of exploration and discovery, and shipwrecks from the 16th to the 20th centuries. Copies of the soft bound, journal format volume are \$15 each and can be ordered from the **Society for Historical Archaeology, P.O. Box 231033, Pleasant Hill, CA 94523-1033.**

Landscapes

The Catalog of Landscape Records in the United States, which collects information about the location and content of records that document American landscapes, is the first national finding aid for such records. Documentation for landscapes exists in many forms, ranging from records of individual architects and designers and government documents to photographs, real estate records, seed catalogs and oral histories. The catalog is a national voluntary cooperative effort. All leads to the location of landscape records are welcome, but to be most helpful contributors should include the full names of repositories and collectors, names of collections in which records are located, and contact persons. For more information, contact **Wave Hill, 675 W. 252nd St., Bronx, NY 10471; telephone (212) 549-3200.**

Resource Management Policy

The National Parks and Conservation Association has published National Parks: From Vignettes to a Global View, which is the report of the commission to study research and resource management policy in the National Park System. The recommendations are based upon principles of ecosystem management requiring integration of sound cultural and natural resources research. Specifically, the National Park Service should, according to this report, focus on developing and using the concept of ecosystem management; implementing a cooperative research program to meet agency needs; adopting professional standards in recruitment, promotion, and continued employee education; and educating the American and international publics about cultural and natural systems and the ways they change. For further information on this or other publications of NPCA, contact **National Parks and Conservation Association, Park Education Center, 1015 31st St., NW, Washington, DC 20007; telephone 1 (800) NAT-PARK**

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CONFERENCES

The **Third Symposium on Social Science In Resource Management** will be held **May 16-19** at Texas A&M University, **College Station, TX**. The theme will be "Human-Resource Interactions: An Interdisciplinary Inquiry." This symposium will provide an international forum for the exchange of ideas and the presentation of current research on the interaction of humankind, society and natural and cultural resources. For details, write to the **James H. Gramann, program chair, Department of Recreation and Parks, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-2261; telephone (409) 845-4920.**

The American Folklife Center is planning a national conference on **Cultural Conservation: Reconfiguring the Cultural Mission** between **May 16-19** at the Library of Congress in **Washington, DC**. The conference will address issues about the definition and protection of cultural heritage in the United States. Stated goals include identification of a common framework to link cultural and natural conservation, theoretical and methodological development, building a strong interdisciplinary coalition, and strengthening networks that link cultural conservation initiatives. For details, contact **Mary Hufford, American Folklife Center, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540; telephone (202) 707-6590**

TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) has announced the complete 1990 schedule for its "**Archeological Resources Protection Training Program**." This course provides the field skills needed by law enforcement and cultural resources specialists to conduct effective casework. Archeologists particularly are encouraged to attend. The dates and locations of upcoming offerings are as follows: **March 5-9, 1990, Redding, CA; April 2-6, 1990, Marana, AZ; May 21-25, 1990, Saratoga, NY; July 16-20, 1990 (Western location, to be announced); September 24-28, 1990, Seattle, WA.**

For further information or to apply, contact **Admissions Coordinator, FLETC, Building 64, Glynco, GA 31524; telephone (912) 267-2421, FTS 230-2421.**

University of Nevada-Reno

Two short courses in Cultural Resources Management designed for historic preservation and cultural resources management professionals are scheduled at the **University of Nevada, Reno**. Classes in "**Cultural Resource Contracting: Perspectives from the Private Sector**" will be held in **Las Vegas, April 16-18**, just after the annual meeting there of the Society for American

Archaeology. Registration deadline is March 30. "**Rock Art Recording**" will be held **May 7-10** providing basic background and skills required to record rock art. A one-day field trip will be included. Registration deadline is April 20.

For registration information, contact **Cultural Resources Management, Division of Continuing Education, University of Nevada-Reno, Reno, NV 89557-0024; telephone (702) 784-4062.**

Smithsonian Institution

Mid-March is the deadline for applications for the Summer Intern Program of the Smithsonian Institution. Each year 40 graduating seniors are selected to work at the Smithsonian for five weeks on research projects in the arts, sciences, and humanities. The program especially wishes to attract minorities, including Native Americans, and students from less advantaged communities. Each intern receives a living allowance of about \$500. Students from outside the Washington, DC, area receive roundtrip transportation and housing in a university dormitory.

For application information, contact **Thomas Lowderbaugh, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Arts and Industries Building, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560; telephone (202) 357-3049.**

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Getty Conservation Institute Department of Antiquities of Cyprus

The Getty Conservation Institute and the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus will be holding a training course on "**Conservation of Excavated Sites: New Approaches and Techniques**" at Paphos on the island of Cyprus, **November 5-16, 1990**. Topics will include an assessment of significance of excavated sites; decision making between options; condition survey; and techniques of site conservation including reburial, stabilization, consolidation of structures, and protective roofs and shelters.

This course is intended for those responsible for managing archeological sites, either employees of national archeological services or directors of excavations. There will be no course fee. Participants will be

selected from among the applicants. Application deadline is May 1, 1990.

For application forms, contact the **Getty Conservation Institute, 4503 Glencoe Ave., Marina del Rey, CA 90292-6537; telephone (213) 822-2299**.

NATIONAL STRATEGY

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into account in this effort. Individuals interested in commenting are encouraged to do so either through their headquarters archeological staff or directly to **Francis P. McManamon, Chief, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; telephone (202) 343-4101**.

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